

# GAR

stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlick.

**GARLICK** *Wild. n. f.*  
The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlick; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

**GARLICKEATER** *n. f.* [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow.  
You've made good work,  
You and your apron men, that stood so much  
Upon the voice of occupation, and  
The breath of garlick-aters. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**GARMENT** *n. f.* [guariment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.  
Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones  
Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Hast any of thy late master's garments in thy possession?  
*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves and flowers.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,  
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*  
The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when she is drest.

**GARNER** *n. f.* [grenier, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.  
Earth's increase, and soylon plenty,  
Barns and garners never empty. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
For sundry foci the rural realm surround;  
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground;  
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,  
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Vir. Geo.*

**GARNER** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.  
There, where I have garner'd up my heart,  
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**GARNET** *n. f.* [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]  
The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*  
The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

**GARNISH** *v. a.* [garnir, French.]  
1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.  
There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*  
All within with flowers was garnished,  
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,  
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew. *Fairry Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

With taper light  
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were garnished with the citizens, standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.  
With what expence and art, how richly drest!  
Garnish'd with sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*  
No man lards salt pork with orange-peel.  
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchook'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.  
**GARNISH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.  
So are you, sweet,  
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
Matter and figure they produce;  
For garnish this, and that for use;  
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.  
3. [In gaols.] Fetters.  
4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

# GAR

**GARNISHMENT** *n. f.* [from garnish.] Ornament; embellishment.  
The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stones, without any garnishment of sculpture, do ravish the beholders. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**GARNITURE** *n. f.* [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.  
They conclude, if they fall short in the furniture of their knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,  
Is lost, without the garniture of show. *Granville.*  
As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very audacious in bestowing upon themselves the finest garnitures of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

**GARROUS** *adj.* [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of fish.  
In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a garrous excretion, and oldious separation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 4.*

**GARRAN** *n. f.* [Erfle. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse which when brought into the North of England takes the name of *galloway*.  
When he comes forth he will make their cows and garrans to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Speiser.*  
Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common garrans shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of garrans would decrease. *Temple.*

**GARRET** *n. f.* [garite, the tower of a citadel, French.]  
1. A room on the highest floor of the house.  
The mob, commissiō'd by the government,  
Are seldom to an empty garret sent. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*  
John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret. *Arbutnot. J. Bull.*  
On earth the god of wealth was made  
Sole patron of the building trade;  
Leaving the arts the spacious air,  
With licence to build castles there:  
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,  
To lodge in garrets, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood.  
The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red garret. *Bacon.*

**GARRETER** *n. f.* [from garret.] An inhabitant of a garret.

**GARRISON** *n. f.* [garnison, French.]  
1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.  
How oft he said to me,  
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's garriſon. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.  
Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,  
With a new chain of garriſons you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.  
Some of them that are laid in garriſon will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**GARRISON** *v. a.* [from the verb.] To secure by fortresses.  
Others those forces join,  
Which garriſon the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryd. Juven.*

**GARRULITY** *n. f.* [garrulitas, Latin.]  
1. Lequacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.  
Let me here  
Expiate, if possible, my crime,  
Shameful garrulity. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.  
Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or garrulity. *Ray on the Creation.*

**GARRULOUS** *adj.* [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.  
Old age looks out,  
And garrulous recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

**GARTER** *n. f.* [cardus, Welsh; jartier, French, from gar, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]  
1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg.  
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*  
When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our garters, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.  
Handsome garters at your knees.  
There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,  
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.  
Now by my george, my garter.  
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;  
The garter, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Sh. R. III.*

# GAS

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,  
To fill in future times his father's place,  
And wear the garter of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.  
To bind with a garter.  
He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose. *Shakespeare.*  
A person was wounded in the leg, below the gartering place. *Wife's Surgery.*

**GARTH** *n. f.* [as if girth, from gird.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.  
**GAS** *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently. *Har.*

**GASCONADE** *n. f.* [from Gascon, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.  
Was it a gasconade to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

**GASCONADE** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.  
**GASH** *v. a.* [from bacher, to cut, French. Skinner.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.  
Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously gashed or gored to death. *Hayward.*  
Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art. *Voltaire's Serman 2.*

See me gash'd with knives,  
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Rew's Royal Convert.*  
Streaming with blood, all over gash'd with wounds,  
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*

**GASH** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A deep and wide wound.  
He glancing on his helmet, made a large  
And open gash therein; were not his target,  
That broke the violence of his intent,  
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Fai. Queen.*  
A perilous gash, a very limb lopt off. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a gash on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*  
But th' ethereal substance clos'd,  
Not long divisible; and from the gash  
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milt. P. Lest.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.  
I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue gash and scar. *Arbutnot.*

**GASKINS** *n. f.* [from Gascoigne. See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.  
If one point break, the other will hold;  
Or, if both break, your gaskins fall. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

**GASP** *v. n.* [from gape, Skinner; from gispe, Danish, to sob, Junius.]  
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.  
The sick for air before the portal gash. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*  
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;  
But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats. *Dryden.*  
The gasping head flies off; a purple flood  
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*  
A scantling of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.  
Pale and faint,  
He gasps for breath; and, as his life flows from him,  
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.  
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*  
He flatters round, his eyeballs roll in death,  
And with short sobs he gasps away his breath. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by gasping.  
The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and gasped after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Speiser, N. 198.*

**GASP** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.  
2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.  
His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name  
Is at last gash. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;  
And to the latest gasp cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak. H. VI.*  
If in the dreadful hour of death,  
If at the latest gasp of breath,  
When the cold damp bedews your brow,  
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison's Rosamond.*

**GAST** *v. a.* [from gaste, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To

# GAT

make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.  
When he saw my best alarmed spirits,  
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,  
Or whether gath'd by the noise I made,  
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**GASTRICK** *adj.* [from gastré,] Belonging to the belly.  
**GASTROGRAPHY** *n. f.* [gastré and graphé.] In strictness of etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**GASTROTOMY** *n. f.* [gastré and tomy.] The act of cutting open the belly.  
**GAT** *n. f.* The preterite of get.  
Moses gat him up into the mount. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*

**GATE** *n. f.* [geat, Saxon.]  
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.  
Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!  
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakespeare.*  
Gates of monarchs  
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious turbans on, without  
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.  
Know'st thou the way to Dover?  
—Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath. *Shakespeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening.  
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a gate for a long war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**GATEVEIN** *n. f.* The vena portæ.  
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gatevein which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**GATEWAY** *n. f.* [gate and way.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.  
Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**GATHER** *v. a.* [gaberan, Saxon.]  
1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.  
I gathered me silver and gold. *Ecclesi. ii. 8.*  
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Gen.*  
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase. *Lev. xxv. 20.*

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.  
His opinions  
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,  
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
Cast up the highway, gather out the stones. *Job. xlii. 10.*  
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*  
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall bring it in. *Locke.*

3. To crop.  
What have I done?  
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love  
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;  
And like a rose just gather'd from the stalk,  
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,  
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. To assemble.  
They have gathered themselves together against me. *Job.*  
Come ye heathen, and gather yourselves together. *Isa. lvi. 1.*  
He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we went there were gathered some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate.  
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov. xxviii. 8.*

6. To select and take.  
Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psal. cvi. 47.*

7. To sweep together.  
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind. *Mat. xiii. 47.*

8. To collect charitable contributions.  
9. To bring into one body or interest.  
I will gather others to him, besides those that are gathered unto him. *Isa. lvi. 8.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.  
Immortal Tully shone,  
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;  
Gathering his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,  
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.  
He gathers ground upon her in the chace;  
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needwork.